(Vol. Year.) THE (No. 2509.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the general assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authorised to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and instal the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorised and required, to enter upon and take back the said property to and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorised to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five." to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

IN COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Easton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to instal the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

1. RESOLVED, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

2. RESOLVED, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent, imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

3. RESOLVED, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

4. RESOLVED, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended, that is, to save them a considerable expence, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

BERLIN, *November* 11.

On the 24th of last month, the Pruſſian major-general Gunther repulſed the diviſion of general Hinſky, detached from the corps of general Poniatowſki, in order to penetrate into South Pruſſia; and prevented him from paſſing the Nareau, killed 400 men, and took ſeven pieces of cannon. The prince of Holſteinbeck, who commanded a ſmall Pruſſian corps on the frontiers of Eaſt Pruſſia and Lithuania, has ſurrounded a corps of 2300 Poles, commanded by general Grabawſki, who ſurrendered himſelf priſoner with his whole corps, and 19 pieces of cannon.

On the 26th, general Suwarrow, poſted on the right banks of the Viſtula, defeated 4500 Poles near the ſuburbs of Praga, and took 1 general, 4 majors, 41 officers, and 800 ſoldiers priſoners. On this occaſion 10 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Ruſſians, who ſuſtained very ſmall loſs. The ſame general, aſſiſted by generals Ferren and Derfelden, aſſaulted, on the 3d of this month, the ſuburb of Praga, at Warſaw. The attack was made by three columns, conſiſting in the whole of 20,000 men. This ſuburb had but weak entrenchments; however, the Poles defended themſelves deſperately. According to ſome reports, they had 3000 men killed, 4000 taken priſoners, and loſt 35 pieces of cannon; whilſt the Ruſſians loſt from 1500 to 2000 men: but other accounts ſay the Ruſſians loſt only 300 men, and that the 10,000 Poles, charged with the defence of the ſuburb, were either killed or taken with general Wawrzecki, Koſciuſko's ſucceſſor. The ſame accounts add, that in this deciſive affair the Ruſſians took 72 pieces of large cannon, and delivered 500 Pruſſian priſoners.

As the ſuburb of Praga conſiſted of wooden houſes, and is lower than the city, it would be eaſy for the beſieged to ſet it on fire and drive the Ruſſian troops from it, unleſs the latter take advantage of the general conſternation to ſeize on Warſaw. We think the above diſaſter has increaſed the difference of opinion; that thoſe who ſide with the king, propoſe to make the moſt advantageous capitulation poſſible; whilſt the oppoſite faction perſiſts in wiſhing to defend the city to the laſt extremity. Of the former party, are the moſt conſiderable perſons about the court, and the more wealthy citizens and merchants. The latter party is compoſed of the populace, who, it is ſaid, ſurround the hotels of the two chiefs of the revolution, marſhal Ignace Potocky and chancellor Kollontay.

We are informed, that the Ruſſian captain Brael, who paſſed through this city yeſterday, ſeemingly going to Potſdam, expreſs from general Suwarrow, carries the news of the ſurrender of Warſaw by capitulation; but this intelligence wants confirmation. However, all the Ruſſian and Pruſſian corps act now in concert, and unite conjointly on the Viſtula; ſo that if Warſaw be not already taken, it cannot fail to be ſo ſhortly.

Yeſterday M. Von Heſſe, adjutant to the Ruſſian general Suwarrow, paſſed this place on his journey to Potſdam, with the news of Warſaw having capitulated to the Ruſſians on the 9th inſtant. The moſt favourable terms have been granted to the city; the inhabitants being ſecured on the honour of his imperial majeſty in their lives and property, and a forgiveneſs of all that is paſt.

As by the capture of Praga, to defend which the inſurgents had united their utmoſt efforts, the prime of the Poliſh troops were deſtroyed, no hopes remained of defending Warſaw with ſucceſs. On the 7th inſt. count Ignatius Potocri paid a viſit to the Ruſſian general at his head quarters, with offers of peace. Theſe were rejected; count Suwarrow obſerving, that the war was not againſt Poland, but againſt rebels. Potocri took with him a letter from the king, which was returned unopened. On the 8th all the Ruſſian and Pruſſian priſoners at Warſaw were ſet at liberty. On the 9th the ſovereign council was annulled, and the general commandant, Wahelewſki, ſurrendered his power into the hands of the king. It was intimated to the burghers to exert themſelves to ſave their property; on which a deputation of the magiſtrates waited on general Suwarrow, to ſurrender up the town, begging as a condition that their lives and property might be reſpected. This was granted, and the general had the generoſity to promiſe an oblivion of all former injuries. On the ſame day the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of the city, and general Potemkin was ſent to the king of Poland, to guard the ſafety of his perſon.

On the 10th general Suwarrow himſelf entered the town; and on the keys being preſented to him at the gates, he threw them in the air, and exclaimed, "God be praiſed, that they have not coſt us ſo dear as thoſe belonging to Praga."—He was drawn in triumph into Warſaw, and ſoon waited on the king. Nine thouſand Poliſh troops laid down their arms, whom general Suwarrow releaſed on their parole of honour. Some thouſand troops refuſed to ſurrender themſelves, but Suwarrow ſaid, he would not puniſh the city for their diſobedience. He ſaid they ſhould not eſcape him. General Ferſen is ſent in ſearch of them. They cannot hold out long, as they are in want of proviſions.

It is ſaid that the Pruſſians obtained a victory over the Poles near Byura, in which the latter loſt 400 men, among whom are 60 officers.

ARNHEIM, *December* 1.

The day before yeſterday a Hanoverian officer was ſent over to Nimeguen with a flag of truce, in order to convey letters to the different officers of the allied army, who are priſoners. He was treated remarkably well by the French general, who lives at the ſame houſe where our head quarters formerly were. The officer was eſcorted back by a party of French, and accompanied by the French adjutant-general. It is believed the French have retired into winter quarters. Several of our regiments, however, are ſtill encamped.

A dreadful fever has broken out among the troops.

Nothing new has occurred on the Waal. We have been throwing up ſome new batteries a little below Nimeguen. At St. Andre the fort has been almoſt entirely levelled, and it is now only kept poſſeſſion of by 50 men by day, and 100 at night. Every thing, as far as we can learn, is perfectly quiet at the Bommelwaert.

HAGUE, *November* 28.

We have received intelligence, that on the 24th inſt. Grave ſurrendered to the French. The terms of capitulation are ſaid to be the ſame as thoſe of Venlo. The garriſon has marched out with arms and baggage, and is allowed to continue to ſerve againſt the enemy.

THEIL, *November* 30.

Fifty French officers of artillery have arrived here, who are in the pay of England, and were attached to the army under the command of earl Moira. They were employed in conſtructing batteries oppoſite to thoſe of the French, about a league from hence, covering the Waal. The Freneh call out to them, that their works are uſeleſs—that if they wiſhed to paſs the Rhine they would not prevent them, nor the whole Engliſh army; but that it is not their plan; they might work quietly, as there was an order of the convention not to diſturb them.

TROPPEAU, *(in Sileſia) November* 11.

The French general La Fayette, who was detained as a priſoner of ſtate in the Auſtrian fortreſs of Olmutz, in Moravia, found means on the 8th of this month to eſcape with one of the companions of his misfortune. The perſon who aided him in recovering his liberty is Bollman, a young doctor of phyſic, by birth a Hanoverian. The following is the account given of the circumſtance:

The young phyſician had long formed the project of liberating La Fayette. With this view he had paſſed ſome time at Vienna, whence he repaired to Olmutz, with a travelling carriage and two very fine ſaddle horſes. By means of the connexions he had formed at Vienna, he obtained permiſſion to ſee M. de la Fayette, whoſe health was impaired by long impriſonment. He declared the air was abſolutely neceſſary, and propoſed that La Fayette ſhould be allowed to go in a carriage, accompanied by his friend, La Tour Maubourg, under the guard of an officer. This was granted. At the hour appointed Bollman went on horſeback to the gate of the caſtle; La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, with an officer of the guard, went with Bollman into a carriage, took an airing, and returned; Bollman mounted his horſe at the gate of the caſtle, and went away. Theſe airings were ſeveral times repeated, until the priſoners and the phyſician had gained the entire confidence of the officer, who conſented, one fine afternoon, to their taking an airing on foot. Bollman ſent away the carriage, and ordered his ſervant to follow him with two ſaddle horſes. Having got to a little diſtance, he and his ſervant ſeized and bound the officer. La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg mounted the two horſes, and received a purſe of money, with which Bollman was provided.—He told them of a place where they would find a poſt-chaiſe. He and his ſervant took another road, where he had alſo a carriage in waiting.

As ſoon as the eſcape was known requiſitorial letters were diſpatched to ſtop the fugitives. We hear, however, that La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg have got to a place of ſafety; but Dr. Bollman was taken on the confines of Sileſia and conducted to one of the fortreſſes there.

WESEL, *November* 19.

Our letters from Arnheim, as well as the individuals who have returned from thence, agree unanimouſly, that the inundations have been effected, and meaſures ſo well taken, that there is no longer any apprehenſions of the enemy paſſing the Rhine to accompliſh any further invaſion into the territory of the republic; for the preſent, therefore, the French limits extend from Huninguen to the Waal at Nimeguen; and it remains to be ſeen what part of the conquered territory they will cede, ſhould the projected peace be effected. This peace is again ſpoken of in various letters; and thoſe from Vienna announce, that it will take place without delay, an armiſtice of three or four months having firſt been agreed on. This event will, in any caſe, be long and difficult in bringing about, ſince the evacuation of the territory, occupied by the French army muſt be gradual, as it would be both dangerous and difficult to pour into France at once, and precipitately a maſs of from 11 to 1200,000 men.

The day before yeſterday, general Alyinſke, who has ſucceeded to the command of the Auſtrian troops in the diſtrict, arrived. Great quantities of proviſions and forage, are daily ſent off from hence, and a magazine is eſtabliſhing near Arnheim for their ſupply. We have 15,000 troops ready to co-operate with the Britiſh army on any emergency. The head quarters of general Clairfayt are at Limbourg.

FRANCFORT, *November* 14.

Two French deſerters arrived at Mentz, have reported, that a ſhort time an attack will be made by three columns of their army, while a fourth attempts the paſſage of the Rhine. Their number, in the environs of this city, is eſtimated at 80,000, more than 10,000 of which conſiſt of cavalry.

Nov. 15. The French are now bombarding Mentz in a tremendous manner. Skirmiſhes are taking place hourly between them and the out poſts. On the 12th they began a bombardment from all their batteries around that fortreſs, which laſted till the 13th in the morning; at eleven at night the whole corps de reſerve of the garriſon was obliged to march into the covered way, and other out works. We have juſt learnt, that the enemy, on the 13th, three times ſtormed the fort at Nonnen-Aue, and were every time repulſed by the brave Auſtrian garriſon. The duke of Saxe Teſchen arrived at Mentz on the 14th.

The French on the 9th rendered themſelves maſters of the village of Bretzenſtein; but were driven out of it on the 11th.

LEYDEN, *November* 27.

Whatever may have been the object of the conference between the duke of York and the French commandant of Nimeguen, it is certain, that ſince the capture of this latter place, all the hoſtilities carried on on the territory of our republic are confined to cannonades on the part of the French to obſtruct the works of Fort St. Andre, to defend the paſſage of the Meuſe into the Iſle of Bommel.

PARIS, *November* 16.

Notwithſtanding the decree of the convention, by which the ſittings of the Jacobins have been proviſionally ſuſpended, ſeveral members of that ſociety, armed with cutlaſſes, piſtols, and poignards, aſſembled in the club room in the ſame night when Carrier's arreſt had been decreed.—A numerous mob, collected at the Thuilleries, having been informed of it, marched thither, ſurrounded the room, and cried out: Down with the Jacobins—down with the protectors of Carrier, the drowners, the poiſon mongers, down with the knights of the guillotine!—Long live liberty and juſtice!—Long live the people, and their repreſentatives!—The mob, however, reſtrained from acts of violence; but the room was ſurrounded by a detachment of horſe and foot. At three in the morning appeared ſome commiſſaries, appointed by the committees, who turned out the aſſembled Jacobins, put the ſeal on the papers of the ſociety, locked the doors, and carried the keys to the committees. In the ſitting of the 12th, the convention approved, by a ſolemn decree of the committees, and ordered copies of the decree to be ſent to the popular ſocieties, and the armies.

LONDON, *December* 6.

General Koſciuſko is recovering of his wounds; when he is completely recovered, it is ſaid, that he is to undergo a trial. He was arrived, together with the other Poliſh generals, at Kiow.

Dec. 9. The ſurrender of Mentz does not ſeem to have yet taken place, but the ſiege is carrying on with the greateſt vigour.

The letters from Francfort unfortunately confirm the accounts from France, of that republic being willing to make peace with every power but England. The whole empire of Germany appears to be decidedly for pacific meaſures, and the emperor, in conſequence, liſtening to the voice of the people, is generally ſuppoſed to have actually entered into a regular negotiation with a French agent, who arrived at Vienna on the 19th ult.

Dec. 11. Our letters from Breſlau, dated the 22d ult. adviſe, that after the ſurrender of Warſaw, the Poles, whom the Ruſſians permitted to depart, marched towards Scudomir, and there, under the command of general Wawrzecki, aſſembled a corps of near 30,000 men; but that ſhortly after, partly from want of neceſſaries, and being preſſed on the one ſide by a corps of Ruſſians under the command of general Von Kleiſt, they were under the neceſſity of ſeparating their infantry, with the loſs of 80 pieces of artillery, which they partly left behind, and partly burried under ground. That in conſequence a great number of arms, ammunition, &c. fell into the hands of general Von Kleiſt, and the reſt of the cannon into thoſe of the Ruſſians.

The remains of the Poliſh corps, conſiſting of between 4 and 6000 men, moſtly cavalry, with their chief Wawrzecki, and the generals Zagonczeix, Dambrowſki, Madalinſki, and ſeveral others, in which number were the chancellor Kollontay, the preſident Zarzewſki, and different members of the ſupreme council, took the reſolution to open to themſelves a road towards Galicia.

The before mentioned corps, according to accounts received, arrived on the 17th in the neighbourhood of Jeedozejow, much harraſſed and purſued both by the Ruſſians and Pruſſians, ſo that we expect to hear ſpeedily of the conſequences.

NEW-YORK, *January* 31.

Extract of a letter from the honourable John Jay, to his brother, Mr. Fredrick Jay, in this city, dated November 21.

"It will give you pleaſure to be informed that the treaty I was ſent here to negotiate was ſigned the day before yeſterday."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable houſe in London, to his friend in this country, dated the 6th December, 1794.

"The treaty has actually been ſigned between the United States and Great Britain, and publiſhed in our Gazettes—In conſequence thereof the price of American ſtock has riſen very conſiderably, particularly bank ſtock, which is at one hundred and twenty-four pounds ſterling a ſhare, dividend to the purchaſer."

By a veſſel arrived at Norfolk, letters are received in this city from New-Orleans, containing intelligence, that a conſiderable part of the town was deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration that broke out on the 8th De-

number, in the moſt improved and opulent part of that city, which experienced a like calamity but a few years ago. It is ſuppoſed that 400 buildings, including a magazine of powder, have been conſumed by this laſt diſaſter.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated December 24th, 1794.

"I wrote you a few days ſince, via Charleſton, informing you of the melancholy fate of New-Orleans, one third of which was burnt to the ground on the 8th inſtant. In the ſpace of three hours, all the merchants ſtores, without any other exceptions, than thoſe of Meſſrs. Merricutt, Carelier, and Petit; have been deſtroyed, mine in the number, and my loſs is conſiderable—the particulars, I will in a day or two give you."

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Trinity-houſe, London, 6th Nov. 1794.

This corporation having very lately received from the right honourable the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, a report of the ſurvey taken of the Goodwin Sand, by Mr. Grame Spence, their maritime ſurveyor,

Notice is hereby given, that in compliance with the requeſt of a numerous body of merchants, owners, and maſters of ſhips, meaſures are now taking to moor, as ſpeedy as poſſible in the next ſummer, a proper veſſel, fitted for a floating light, on the Goodwin Sand, near the north and ſouth Forelands, on which veſſel three diſtinct lights will be exhibited, to diſtinguiſh this light from the north and ſouth Foreland lights, and continue conſtantly in the night ſeaſon for the benefit of navigation. A large bell will alſo be fixed on board to be rung in hazy or thick weather, to warn ſhips of the danger as they approach the ſaid Sand when the lights may not be ſeen.

Further notice, and particulars of the ſtation will be given as ſoon as the ſaid veſſel is placed and the lights are exhibited.

Department of State of the United States.

February 3, 1795.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the original communication from Joſhua Johnſon, Eſquire, conſul at London, on file in the office of the department of ſtate.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jun. Ch. Clk.

☞ The printers of the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

ANNAPOLIS, February 12.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by the advice and conſent of the ſenate, Oliver Wollcott, jun. Eſq; ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States, in the room of Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; reſigned.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 22d November, 1794, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"With regard to the treaty juſt concluded here, we underſtand that the poſts in Canada are to be given up to the United States, on the 30th of June, 1796; after which time they are to be free for the traders of both nations with their effects—that goods imported from one to the other country ſhall be liable to the ſame duties as may be payable at the ports of either—that American ſhipping ſhall have additional (but reſtricted) privileges in the trade to the Weſt-Indies—that commiſſioners ſhall be appointed on both ſides to regulate the recovery of debts, &c. &c. We ſincerely pray that this treaty may prove the foundation of the moſt laſting harmony and friendſhip between both countries."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. 1.

Eſt auctor quis denique eorum?
Who is the author?

HORACE, book 1ſt, Sat. 4, v. 80.

THE firſt queſtion generally aſked concerning any new publication is that which I have adopted for my motto. To ſatisfy this curioſity, and in compliance to the general cuſtom, I ſhall begin by giving an account of myſelf.

I am deſcended from a family which came from England among the firſt ſettlers of Maryland, and fixed their reſidence in one of the lower counties of the weſtern ſhore. My father, being bred a ſcholar, wiſhed that I ſhould be one alſo, and accordingly ſent me to ſchool at a very early age. Here, even in my childhood, I began to manifeſt a diſpoſition which has been troubleſome to me through the whole courſe of my life; this was an inſatiable deſire of being acquainted with the affairs of others, and of giving my opinion upon every ſubject. This paſſion, which grew up with me, has been the cauſe of much mortification to me, which, inſtead of curing me, ſeems rather to confirm my attachment.

I had ſcarcely completed my education when my father died, leaving me at liberty to purſue my inclinations; and my deſire of information impelling me, I ſet out on the tour of Europe, from which I was recalled by the late revolution. During the war I was employed in the ſervice of my country, and ſince the acknowledgement of our independence I have lived for the moſt part in retirement.

I am of an inquiſitive diſpoſition, (as I have before obſerved) but yet, in ſpite of the general maxim,

Nec retinent patulæ commiſſa fideliter aures. Hor.
He that delights to hear, delights to tell.

I am as remarkable for my ſecrecy as for my inquiſitiveneſs, and I never was known to divulge any thing [illegible] been confidentially communicated. Beſides theſe qualities (if I am not flattered) I have the reputation of an eaſy good-natured man, who, from his own faults, has learned to forgive the failings of others. Whether I deſerve this character or not the reader may, perhaps, be better able to anſwer.

But though I have retired from the buſtle of the world, my natural bent of diſpoſition will not allow me to be idle. My time has been chiefly employed in taking care of the affairs of others, from whom, inſtead of thanks, I have generally met with a diſguſting coldneſs, and more than once have been aſked if I had any thing to do with them? Theſe repeated mortifications had almoſt induced me to diſclaim all commerce with mankind, and to become a profeſſed miſanthrope, when it ſtruck me that the fault might be in myſelf, who, by my impertinent inquiries, had ſubjected myſelf to their reſentment. Theſe conſiderations made me ſtrive to overcome my indiſcreet propenſity, and I reſolved, that if I muſt be meddling with ſomething, to apply myſelf to general concerns, which might be of advantage both to myſelf and others, without hazarding a diſpute. For this purpoſe I have undertaken this performance, to which I think I cannot give a more proper title than it now bears. My deſign is to publiſh my ſentiments upon ſuch ſubjects as may be conducive to the inſtruction or amuſement of my readers; and in this undertaking, as I am a profeſſed meddler in every thing, it muſt not be expected that I will confine myſelf to any one particular branch of knowledge, ſince changing is the eſſence of a meddler. If then I do not always pleaſe my readers in ſuch a multiplicity of ſubjects, I would wiſh them to conſider it as is directed in the manual of Epictetus. "Every thing," ſays he, "has two handles, one by which it may be held, the other by which it cannot: If your brother has injured you, do not take it on that part, that he has injured you, for this is the handle by which it muſt not be held; but rather conſider that he is your brother and your companion, and then it will be held by the proper handle." In the ſame manner, if ſometimes I fail to pleaſe, let not cenſure be caſt upon me for this, but ſtrive to recollect whether I ever pleaſed you.

With regard to the ſubjects of my paper, I have had many ſchemes offered to me by ſome of my friends, to whom I have communicated my intention. One, who is a violent democrat, wiſhes that it ſhould be entirely political: An aged lady, who is ſomewhat inclined to methodiſm, hopes that I will make it a comment on the works of the reverend John Weſley: A country gentleman deſires me to give an account of the improvements in agriculture. Many other propoſals have been ſubmitted to my determination, but as they are all calculated for the ſole uſe of ſome particular claſs of men, I ſhall give the preference to my own plan, which if it does not pleaſe all men at the ſame time, will, I hope, pleaſe them all in their turn. C.

THE creditors of ADAM ALLEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 21ſt day of March next, that they may receive their dividends of the deceaſed's eſtate.

JOSEPH HILL, Adminiſtrator.

February 6, 1795. 1 80 7/6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county, at their next April court, to grant a commiſſion to mark and bound part of two tracts of land, one called IIAMS's PURCHASE, and the other BURGESS's CHOICE, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

January 26, 1795. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. HOCKLEY, FOSTER's FANCY, BARREN HILLS, ADDITION TO TIMBER RIDGE, BELT's POINT, MACCUBBIN's DISCOVERY, TIMBER RIDGE, and POLE-CAT FOREST, agreeably to the act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

February 7, 1795. 1 [illegible]

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM DEVNISH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may be ſettled, by

WILLIAM COE, Adminiſtrator.

February 4, 1795. 1

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1794.

A WATCH LOST.

LOST, near South river ferry, a SILVER WATCH, numbered 402, the maker's name W. MITCHELL, COCKATON. Whoever will deliver the ſaid watch to me, in Annapolis, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

PHILIP SWHERAR.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER,

ENTITLED,

Fell's-Point Telegraphe.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the preſent high price of ſubſcriptions to the eſtabliſhed news-papers in Baltimore is conſidered, the neceſſity of one at a more moderate expence, muſt be ſtrikingly evident.—There are few perſons in the ſtate of Maryland, unleſs in the commercial towns, who would wiſh, or can conveniently afford to pay a ſubſcription of SIX OR SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, together with the expence of poſtage; and when the great and acknowledged uſefulneſs of theſe kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reaſon to expect, that the preſent undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our diſcerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and deſcription of ſociety, it is propoſed to publiſh the FELL's-POINT TELEGRAPHE at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance:—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of intereſting intelligence, it will be publiſhed as often as the poſt arrives, three times a week; on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to ſubſcribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to thoſe in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto ſize; and the editor is determined to ſpare no pains to render it a uſeful, inſtructive, and entertaining paper.—For this purpoſe, he will make the beſt ſelections in his power from all the American and European prints; and ſhould any thing important or intereſting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may alſo be aſſured, that it will be inſerted in the TELEGRAPHE.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and uſeful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the ſtate of Maryland, a work of this kind being ſo much wanted, it is preſumed it will claim its ſhare of the advertiſing buſineſs. The editor, advantageouſly ſituated on Fell's-Point, will be eaſily enabled to procure every article of ſhip news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every ſpecies of merchandiſe, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore ſolicits his friends and the public for their advertiſing cuſtom; and he truſts that their advertiſements will be printed correctly, and judiciouſly diſplayed.

Original eſſays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other caſualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it neceſſary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the Telegraphe on free and rational principles:—Averſe to party purpoſes, no intereſt or emolument whatever, will influence him to diſturb the peace of domeſtic tranquillity, by publiſhing anonymous ſlander, or malevolence, againſt individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble
And obedient ſervant,
J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, ſhould a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear by the 23d day of February enſuing, that the firſt No. of Fell's-Point Telegraphe ſhall be publiſhed on that day.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joſeph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Meſſrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Meſſrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, bookſellers; and Meſſrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Meſſrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis. 1

STATE of DELAWARE, ſſ.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premiſes,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Murderkill hundred, in the county aforeſaid; containing in the whole about one thouſand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceaſed, at the time of his death, and to be ſold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of thoſe who may incline to purchaſe, the ſaid land will be laid off in three diviſions, with a ſufficient quantity of woodland to each diviſion; the terms of ſale to be as follow, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid an one year from the day of ſale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with intereſt, on the reſpective payments from the day of ſale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, adminiſtratix
of the ſaid deceaſed.

By order of the court,
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794. 2

Wanted immediately

2 *To HIRE,*

THREE negro men, who underſtand the farming buſineſs, and two negro women; for ſuch who can be well recommended for their ſobriety, induſtry and honeſty, good wages will be given. Inquire of Mr. Richards, or the Printer.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publiſhing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraphe.

It is propoſed to publiſh this paper *every morning*, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extenſive ſcale, than any heretofore attempted in the *State of Maryland*. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the *new machine*, lately invented in *France*, it may communicate the *earlieſt* and *moſt intereſting* intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the *general government*, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of *congreſs*, the laws and all intereſting reports proceeding from that body, and from the *officers of ſtate*, ſo as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are intereſting to the *United States*, ſuch as the progreſs of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterpriſes, uſeful undertakings and inſtitutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the Britiſh parliament, with many other affairs from the moſt accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of inſertion.

III. Intereſting foreign and domeſtic publications ſhall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themſelves, or from the moſt impartial reviewers or critics; their deſign being, not only to render this paper an *early vehicle* of news, but alſo a *magazine* of uſeful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With reſpect to eſſays of every deſcription, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the *freedom* of the *preſs*, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themſelves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives againſt private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occaſion what is termed a news-paper war.

Theſe general ſketches of their deſign are ſubmitted to the conſideration of the public, from whom they ſolicit that ſupport, which it ſhall be their conſtant ſtudy to merit.

Having been encouraged in this buſineſs, by a very reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themſelves, that *The Baltimore Telegraphe* will ſoon have a general and extenſive circulation, and thereby become uſeful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an *advertiſing paper*. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all buſineſs intruſted to their care, with neatneſs and accuracy.

The firſt number will be publiſhed early in March, on a ſuper-royal ſheet, the ſize of Mr. BROWN's *Philadelphia Gazette*, at *ſeven dollars* per annum, and regularly forwarded to country ſubſcribers, agreeably to orders, with all poſſible expedition and care.

The ſituation of public affairs, both in *Europe* and *America*, renders the preſent period truly intereſting to every *freeman*; we therefore preſume, that a publication intended for the ſupport of *republican principles*, which may contain a judicious ſelection of the moſt important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the ſhorteſt notice, at the *new printing-office*, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Meſſrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, poſtmaſter, Wilmington; David Smith, Eſq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapſter, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Meſſrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Meſſrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Meſſrs. Hanſon and Prieſtley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Meſſrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Eaſton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greenſburgh; Mr. James Clayland, jun'r. merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Eſq; Cheſter-town; and at the book ſtores of Meſſrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publiſhers, in Baltimore. 1

FOR SALE.

I WILL, on the 17th of February next, offer at PUBLIC SALE, that valuable plantation known by the name of BROOK POINT, containing about 250 acres, being in Prince-George's county, and within two miles of Nottingham; there are a valuable water mill on the ſaid land, and a good dwelling houſe, with other convenient houſes. The ſoil is adapted to corn and tobacco equal to any in the county. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

3X THOMAS LANE.

Anne-Arundel county, January 28, 1795.

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

In CHANCERY, January 31, 1795.

ON application, by a petition in writing, of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſchedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Smith appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the 16th day of March next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors as ſhall attend in perſon, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein three weeks ſucceſſively.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the ſubſcriber, being ſeized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, compoſed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOURN, means to petition the next county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ſame, and the ſeveral tracts of parts of which it is conſtituted, agreeably to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the enſuing April term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land in ſaid county, called The LEVEL, and alſo to mark and bound that part of The LEVEL belonging to him, according to the proviſions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, January 27, 1795. 2

Patowmack Shares,

FOR SALE.

WHEREAS many of the ſubſcribers to the PATOWMACK COMPANY have failed to pay the calls made by the Preſident and Directors thereof, this is therefore to give notice, that unleſs the ſaid delinquent ſubſcribers pay the ſeveral calls that are now due, with intereſt thereon, to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treaſurer, at Alexandria, before the 16th day of February next, then the ſeveral ſhares of theſe delinquents, on the ſouth ſide of Patowmack river, will be ſold at the houſe of John Wiſe, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, on the ſaid 16th day of February, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, agreeable to the acts of aſſembly of the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland, paſſed in the year, 1784. And the ſhares of ſuch as do not pay up as aforeſaid, reſiding on the north ſide of Patowmack river, will be ſold on the 18th day of February next, at the houſe of the widow Suter, in George-town, at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money.

By order of the Directors,

3X WM. HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JAMES SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may be ſettled, by

SUSANNA SANDERS, Adminiſtratrix.

January 26, 1795. 2

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to

3 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1794.

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

3X WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

TO BE HIRED.

A NEGRO MAN, who has from his infancy been accuſtomed to waiting. For terms apply to the printers.

3 January 28, 1795.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review and celebrate (which ought to many other nations, the preſent condition of the United States affords much matter of ſatisfaction and ſatisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war—an increaſing proſpect of the continuance of that exemption—the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed—the recent confirmation of the tranquillity, by the ſuppreſſion of an inſurrection which ſo wantonly threatened it—the happy courſe of our public affairs in general—the unexampled proſperity of all claſes of our citizens, are circumſtances which peculiarly mark our ſituation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In ſuch a ſtate of things it is, in an eſpecial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and conſirm the bleſſings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this ſentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, do recommend to all religious ſocieties and denominations, and to all perſons whomſoever within the United States, to ſet apart and obſerve Thurſday the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public thankſgiving and prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their ſincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and ſignal mercies, which diſtinguiſh our lot as a nation; particularly for the poſſeſſion of conſtitutions of government which unite, and by their union eſtabliſh liberty with order; for the preſervation of our peace foreign and domeſtic; for the ſeaſonable control which has been given to a ſpirit of diſorder in the ſuppreſſion of the late inſurrection; and generally for the proſperous courſe of our affairs, public and private; and at the ſame time humbly and fervently to beſeech the kind author of theſe bleſſings graciouſly to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and ſolemn ſenſe of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to eſtimate their immenſe value—to preſerve us from the arrogance of proſperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by deluſive purſuits—to diſpoſe us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abuſing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correſpondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a ſafe and propitious aſylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and uſeful knowledge—to diffuſe and eſtabliſh habits of ſobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the bleſſings we poſſeſs, or aſk for ourſelves, to the whole family of mankind.

IN teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my (L. S.) hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDM. RANDOLPH. 3X

Forty Dollars Reward.

Hockely Works, January 22, 1795.

RAN away from the Hockely Works, in the night of the 21ſt inſtant, two negro men, one named JOHN, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, middling black, and is of a dark, ſtubborn countenance; had on when he went off, a new felt hat, fearnought jacket, and negro cotton under jacket and breeches, white ſtockings, and ſhoes with nails in them. The other, a mulatto, named OSBORN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlender made, has a cheerful countenance, very talkative, and can read and write; had on a new felt hat, dark drab jacket, a cotton under jacket, dark brown kerſey trouſers, almoſt new. One of the above negroes was lately the property of governor STONE, the other lately the property of Mr. JOHN SHAW, cabinet-maker in Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes, and confines them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive, if taken within five miles FIVE DOLLARS, if ten miles TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if forty miles the above reward, or for each TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable travelling expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, or
3 Mr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,
Baltimore.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, negro SHADRACH, a black fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſtout made, has a wide mouth, thick lips and noſe; had on when he went away, an old white plains over jacket and breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, old ſhoes, ſtockings, and felt hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home, to

3 THOMAS WOODWARD.

ANNAPOLIS:
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